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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/053,573	01/24/2002	Te-Yu Liang	SUND 268	3441

7590 11/12/2004

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EXAMINER	
PATEL, ANAND B	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2116	

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/053,573	LIANG, TE-YU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anand Patel	2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 March 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *24 January 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No 6161175 to Kim et al (Kim) in view of US Patent No 6799278 to Khatri et al (Khatri).

- As per claim 1, Kim discloses a method for adjusting the external clock of a central processing unit (column 8, lines 20-22), the CPU equipped in a computer system (abstract, line 1), the computer system at least comprising an external-clock storage device (50), the method comprising steps of:
  - Setting an external-clock value and storing the external-clock value into the external-clock device (column 8, lines 20-27, lines 35-39)
  - Starting an external-clock altering procedure (figure 11, "Save Change & Exit) and turning off the computer system (column 8, lines 40-42)
  - Providing the central processing unit with the external clock according to the external-clock value stored in the external-clock storage device (column 8, lines 40-46). Kim fails to disclose a system wherein explicit mention is made to the south bridge circuit and its powering on the computer system after it has been powered up. Khatri et al teaches a method of rebooting wherein the south bridge is sent a power management

signal, which induces the south bridge to power up the rest of the computer system (column 1, lines 35-42). This is a well-known method of system booting.

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kim and Khatri to be able to use the south bridge circuit as a primary power on device as called for in the Khatri patent. The motivation to combine is the well known and generally accepted usage of the south bridge to be the first component power-up and then use it to power on the rest of the computer.

- As per claims 2-3, Kim discloses that the method is performed by a computer system but does not specify what type of computer system. The examiner takes Official Notice that notebook computers and desktop computers are well-known types of computer system. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a notebook computer or a desktop computer for the computer system disclosed by Kim.
- As per claim 4, Khatri does not address the exact wake-up time length. However, a wake-up time of one second is well within the scope of the invention as Khatri has disclosed.
- As per claim 5, Kim discloses a method wherein the external-clock storage device comprises a plurality of registers (50).
- As per claim 6, Kim discloses a circuit capable of adjusting the external clock of a CPU equipped in a computer system (column 8, lines 20-22; abstract, line 1), comprising:
    - A keyboard controller for setting an external-clock value of the CPU (58; column 8, lines 20-27, lines 35-39)

- An external-clock storage device coupled to the keyboard controller for storing the external-clock value (50; column 8, lines 20-40)
- A clock generator coupled to the external-clock storage device for providing the central processing unit with the external clock according to the external-clock value stored in the external-clock storage device (column 8, lines 40-46).

Kim fails to disclose a system wherein explicit mention is made to the south bridge circuit and its powering on the computer system after it has been powered up. Khatri et al teaches a circuit comprising

- A south bridge circuit for starting an external-clock altering procedure, turning off and turning on the computer system (column 1, lines 35-41)
- A wake-up circuit coupled to the south bridge circuit for waking up the south bridge in a wake-up time after turning off the computer system (column 1, lines 35-41)

- As per claims 7-8, Kim discloses that the circuit comprising a computer system but does not specify what type of computer system. The examiner takes Official Notice that notebook computers and desktop computers are well-known types of computer system. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use a notebook computer or a desktop computer for the computer system disclosed by Kim.
- As per claim 9, Khatri does not address the exact wake-up time length. However, a wake-up time of one second is well within the scope of the invention as Khatri has disclosed.
- As per claim 10, Kim discloses a circuit where the external-clock storage device comprises a plurality of registers (50).

- As per claim 11, Khatri does not address the exact composition of the wake-up circuit. However, a wake-up time of one second is well within the scope of the invention as Khatri has disclosed.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- US Patent No 6681336 to Nakazato et al teaches running a system at a user-inputted CPU speed. The CPU speed is stored in a non-volatile hard disk drive and could be inputted by the keyboard within the disclosed computer system.
- US Patent No 6457137 to Mitchell et al discloses a method for running a system at a user-specified clock ratio, which is stored in a non-volatile memory location.
- US Patent No 5913215 to Rubinstein et al teaches an option as part of the invention disclosed wherein the user is able to set the processor speed via a slide bar, within the available capabilities of the computer system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anand Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-7211. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne Browne can be reached on (571) 272-3670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ABP

REHANA PERVEEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER